

ROANOKE GREEKS APPEAL TO CONSUL

Mayor Cutchen Says Riot Brought Blush of Shame to Citizens.

QUIET RESTORED IN CITY AGAIN

Fourteen Establishments Wrecked—Many Persons Hurt, Including Mayor, but Rioters Can't Be Found—V. M. I. Cadets Sent to Guard Jail.

ROANOKE, VA., July 14.—Roanoke is quiet to-day after four hours of riot last night, when a mob wrecked nine Greek restaurants, three Greek shoe shine parlors and two Syrian shops. The riot was caused by a dispute about five cents between a Greek employee in the Belmont Greek restaurant on Salem Avenue and an American who went there to buy a sandwich. Seven places were wrecked on Salem Avenue, three on Jefferson Street, one on Nelson Street and one on Railroad Avenue. Five men have been arrested and lodged in jail, and one of them has been released on \$250 for his appearance at the hearing of the case in the Police Court next Thursday. None of the Greeks is under arrest.

All the wrecked places to-day the proprietors set to work cleaning out the debris so as to be ready to resume business. The Greeks have employed counsel to look after their interests, and have called the attention of the Greek consulate in this country to the affair.

Mayor Hit by Rock.
While the disturbance was in progress last night Mayor Joel L. Cutchen, who was in the street begging the crowds to disperse, was struck on the legs and severely bruised by rocks thrown by unknown parties. Flying stones also struck Police Justice J. R. Bryan, Police Sergeant Overstreet and Policemen Manning, King, and Evans and Chief Engineer John Waggoner, of the Central Fire Department. Waggoner is on crutches to-day. The fire department was called out to throw water on the crowd, and when the hose was unwound there were cries of "Cut the hose!" "Shoot him!" One man stuck a knife into the hose, but was driven off by the big stream that was played on him.

The Mayor ordered the police to guard the hardware stores to prevent the mob from raiding them in search of firearms.

The larger restaurants which were elaborately furnished with mirrors had their interiors demolished.

The only Greek places not wrecked were two large confection stores run by men not identified with the restaurant business.

May Go to Federal Court.
United States District Attorney Thomas L. Moore to-night, when asked if he would take any action in the matter of the rioting, said that the case is not covered by the Federal statutes, as no conspiracy is charged. The procedure would be for the offended Greeks to appeal to their government, which would then apply to the United States for protection, and the Washington government referring the matter to the Governor of Virginia, J. S. Johnston, counsel for the Greeks, to-night made the following statement:

"The Greeks have confidence in the sense of fairness and justice of the Roanoke people, and believe will be reimbursed for the damage they have sustained."

Referred to Greek Consul.
Nicholas George, head of the Greek colony, said he had referred the matter to D. N. Botes, Greek consul-general at New York, with the request that he take it up with the Washington authorities. George declares that it has not been decided when the Greek restaurants will be reopened.

He says that unless they are guaranteed protection he will go with his lawyer to Washington and make an effort to obtain protection.

Blush of Shame, Says Mayor.
In an official signed statement to-night Mayor Joel H. Cutchen says the "regrettable occasion of last night, when nine Greek restaurants and three Greek shoe shine parlors and one or two Syrian shops were attacked and wrecked by a mob of several hundred people has brought the blush of shame to every good citizen of Roanoke."

How Trouble Began.
The Mayor says the riot occurred soon after midnight. The city was in the semi-darkness, the police force of seven men scattered in various parts without any facility for concentrating them at the scene, and that the three officers nearest the point of attack were unable to cope with the crowd. The Mayor and Chief of Police were quickly summoned, but meantime the mob had increased to several hundred. Following repeated efforts to disperse the mob, a fire hose was turned on them to scatter them "so the police could get to work," and meantime, says the Mayor's statement, "stones and bricks were thrown into the various places wrecked, scattered over several city blocks."

Can't Find Hinglenders.
The Mayor adds it was impossible to find any one who did the throwing, the crowd showing a disposition to shield each other. Citizens volunteered to aid the police, but it was impossible to avail of their services for lack of equipment. Half a dozen Virginia Military Institute students were furnished with riot guns to protect the jail. Two of the day men reported for duty, making nine men in all, and the chief of police soon had arrested and locked up every one inciting to violence and disorder. The police cleared the streets and the city was again quiet.

There is no resentment against the Greeks on the part of the city government or any of the law-abiding citizens of Roanoke. The city government will continue to offer the Greeks every protection in its power, and the proper reparation will no doubt be made for any damage sustained by those who have suffered at the hands of the mob. No further disturbance

WET GROUNDS, NOT LAW, STOPS BIG SUNDAY GAME

Norfolk Crowds Waited in Sunshine, but Contest Was Called Off.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—Wet grounds made impossible the playing this afternoon of the Sunday game scheduled between the Norfolk State League team and the semi-professional club of Norfolk. The weather was fair enough, but the rains which fell until this morning left two inches of water over most of the diamond. It is unlikely that an effort would have been made to stop the game had it been attempted, although many county police were out. According to Justice of the Peace Carmine, in whose magisterial district Lafayette Park is situated, the police had no authority to arrest the players or stop the game, but merely to summon the players to appear before the justice for violating the Sunday laws, where they might be fined \$2 and costs each.

It was understood between the police and baseball magnates that the summons would have been served and the game postponed. It is not known whether the higher courts would have taken any action in the matter. Should the magnates be allowed to play Sunday ball under a no greater penalty than a \$2 fine for each of those in the game, it is probable that Sunday baseball will be a permanent thing here. A large crowd would have witnessed the game this afternoon had it been played.

URGES CHANGE IN WORK OF JAMES

Engineer Believes Government Should Perform It With Day Labor.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14.—The engineer in charge of the work of improvement of the James River recommends that the work be completed by a government plant and day labor, alleging as a reason therefor that by this method the work would cost the government from 10 to 25 per cent. less than by the present method. He recommends that an earth excavating plant with a capacity of 1,200 cubic yards a day be erected at a cost of \$95,000, and that a mixed material excavating plant costing \$130,000 be placed in position. The estimated cost of operation is between \$80,000 and \$100,000.

The engineer estimates that it will cost \$3,522,565 to complete the project of work of improving the James, and that \$499,000 could be used on the work the next fiscal year.

During the past calendar year \$99,170 has been expended on the work. The Jamestown Exposition pier is reported 90 per cent. completed. The engineer says the contractor has pushed the work as rapidly as possible. He is paying a forfeit of \$100 a day for failure to complete the job on time.

CAMP'S THREAT TO QUIT ORDER

Confederate Veterans Offended Because of Place in Rank at Reunion Here.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 14.—Because Camp One, Army of Northern Virginia, was placed to the left of the parade, when the Stuart Monument was unveiled at the Richmond Reunion, and two other camps given position of higher honor and rank, an explanation has been demanded from General Stephen D. Lee. If a satisfactory reply is not made the camp proposes to secede from the organization. Camp One is known as the mother camp, being the first to start the movement for the formation of the Confederate Veterans' Association, and subsequent annual reunions. Formal action looking to redress was taken at a meeting of the camp last night.

FITZSIMMONS TO FIGHT A NEGRO

Will Meet Jack Johnson in Philadelphia Wednesday Night.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Wednesday night at Philadelphia, "Bob" Fitzsimmons, once holder of the middle and heavyweight pugilistic championships, will again don the gloves and endeavor to put away within six rounds Jack Johnson, the negro aspirant to heavyweight championship honors. Fitzsimmons has trained hard for the fight at his country home at Dunellen, N. J., and appears to be in the condition for the bout. Fitzsimmons declares that he has the still the hitting power that laid low Corbett, Sharkey, Ruhlman, Maher and others. Johnson is said to be in perfect condition and full of confidence.

UNKNOWN MAN WAS DROWNED

Body Found Floating in Smith's Creek, Near Ghent Bridge.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NORFOLK, VA., July 14.—The body of a heavily attired young man, apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, was to-day found floating in Smith's Creek near the Ghent Bridge. City Coroner Knight took charge of it, but there was nothing by which it might be identified, the pockets in the black suit containing nothing in the way of letters or cards. The coroner was unable to say whether it was a case of suicide or accidental drowning. He does not think that the body was in the water for more than two days. The body is being held at Oliver's undertaking establishment awaiting identification.

SHOT AT FALLIERES AS CROWDS CHEERED

Naval Reservist Fired Twice at the President of France.

BULLETS FLEW OVER HIS HEAD

Mob Stormed the Prisoner, and Wanted to Lynch Him, but Police Interfered—Assailant, Evidently Maniac, Anxious to Avenge Family Wrongs.

PARIS, July 14.—The national fête to-day was marred by a dastardly attempt on the life of President Fallières by Leon Maille, a naval reservist of Havre, who it is believed, is suffering from the mania of persecution. Maille fired two shots at the President, but did not hit him. He was at once placed under arrest.

On account of the activity of the anti-militarists, who tried to organize a demonstration against the army throughout France to-day, exceptional precautions were taken to safeguard President Fallières. The attempt on his life occurred on Avenue Des Champs Elysees, while the President was returning to the palace from Long Champs, where he had reviewed the garrison of Paris in the presence of 250,000 enthusiastic people. Premier Clemenceau and M. Lanes, the President's secretary, were with the President in his landau, which was escorted by a squadron of cuirassiers.

Fired as Crowds Shout.

The carriage had safely emerged from the Boulevard when the anti-militarists had stationed themselves with the intention of hooting the soldiers, and was descending the broad Champs-Elysees amid the acclamations of the crowds thronging the sidewalks, who were shouting, "Vive Fallières!" "Vive l'armee!" when, at the corner of Leseueur Street, Maille from the curb fired two shots point blank at the President in quick succession. Miraculously, no one was hit.

President Fallières was cool and collected when the cortège stopped. He believed that he was following the President's laudatory shouts from their carriages and hurried to the side of M. Fallières. Finding that nobody had been injured, by the President's order, the cortège moved on.

Wanted to Lynch Maille.
Meantime two policemen seized Maille, who made no resistance, but the police with difficulty prevented the irate crowds from lynching the prisoner, until a cordon of reserves came up and conducted him to the station.

There Maille refused to give any reasons for his act, saying: "The revelations have as grave and serious that I will only give them before a magistrate for transmission to the chief of State. It is a matter between the government and me. I am the victim of many villains."

Some of the witnesses of the shooting said that Maille fired in the air. It is believed that the assassin participated in the recent seamen's strike and that his mind had been unhinged by fancied grievances. It is believed also that he aided in the revolutionary agitation of labor and the anti-militarists. There is no reason to suspect a plot, as Maille only arrived here from Rouen last night.

Persecuted by Family.
Maille was taken before an examining magistrate to-night and the authorities only succeeded in extracting from him a rambling statement about family persecution directed against him.

It was in order to draw public attention to his grievances, he said, that he fired the shots. The prisoner terminated the examination by announcing his intentions to give no further revelations, as he believed the magistrate would do nothing to remedy his wrongs.

President Fallières has received numerous telegrams of congratulations from rulers of many countries on his lucky escape.

Many Soldiers Arrested.
The attempt on the life of President Fallières provoked the government's intention to put a stop to the anti-militarist propaganda which already is demoralizing the army and becoming a menace to the republic.

Thirty-nine ringleaders were arrested to-day for inciting soldiers who were returning from the review. Other arrests were made at the Place de la Concorde, where the league of patriots held their annual ceremony.

LYNCH NEGRO IN TEXAS TOWN

Posse Shot Him to Death for Murdering Small Boy.

DEL RIO, TEX., July 14.—A cold-blooded murder was perpetrated here to-day, when Fred Wilson, a negro, shot and killed Early Smart. It is learned that the negro was in a slight difficulty with two or three small boys, and young Smart interfered in their behalf, whereupon the negro drew a six shooter and fired, killing Smart.

The negro, who was on horseback, then escaped. Possees were immediately formed and a search begun. Later, the negro was found seated in an empty barrel under a warehouse and on shooting fight, was immediately fired on by the posse and killed. Wilson was a Seminole Indian negro, and same from Brockettville here.

TEXAS JUDGE ASSASSINATED, AND SUSPECT IN JAIL.
SAN ANTONIO, July 14.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: Judge Clement A. Camu, at Rancho de Pecosillo, was assassinated last night, and Jesus Amaran is in jail, charged with the crime.

ELKS CAPTURE PHILADELPHIA



SIX NEGROES DEAD IN SOUTHERN WRECK

Fast Train Crashes Into Switch Engine, Many Others Being Hurt.

STEEL CAR SAVES CLERKS

Heavy Structure Splintered Second-Class Coach, Killing Passengers.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 14.—A long-distance telephone message to the Journal and Tribune from Johnson City, says:

Six persons met instant death and twenty were injured when eastbound vestibule No. 42 on the Southern Railway collided with a switch engine one mile west of Johnson City at 7:30 o'clock to-night. The switch engine was in charge of a hostler, who, when he saw the fast passenger coming toward him, reversed his engine and jumped to safety. Scarcely had he done so before the passenger crashed into the light engine with fearful force. The engine of the passenger, baggage car, mail car and second-class coach were mangled and overturned, but the switch engine was not lifted from the rails, and with full head of steam, started on a wild run, which was not ended until a switch was thrown for it and it was ditched at Carnegie.

Saved by Steel Car.
The lives of the mail clerks were saved because of the fact that the car was of heavy steel construction.

This heavy car, however, played havoc with the light, second-class coach behind, which was entirely telescoped. The second-class coach was occupied by George Moore, white, a labor agent for the Virginia and Southern Railroad, who was conducting a party of twenty negroes from Alabama to North Carolina. Moore was perhaps fatally hurt, and of the negroes, six were killed outright, and all the others maimed and injured. The list of the victims follows:

The injured: Engineer Sam Bush, of Knoxville, right arm broken and slight internal injuries; Fireman Harry Bryson, Knoxville, slight injuries; F. O. Shippe, Knoxville, mail clerk, seriously injured; Archibald Moore, mail clerk, one leg slightly hurt; George Moore, labor agent, badly crushed, perhaps fatally hurt.

Physicians from the National Soldiers' Home, at Johnson City, were first upon the scene. Relief trains were sent to the wreck from both Knoxville and Bristol.

WOMAN'S DRESS DELAYS A TRAIN

Can't Alight Till Passengers Come to Rescue With Pins.

PADUCAH, KY., July 14.—Superintendent W. J. Ellis, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad office here, thinks he has on file the oddest excuse ever made for the lateness of a train. It was filed to-day by the conductor of a train from the South, and reads:

"Delayed five minutes for a fat woman to dress."

The conductor explains that the portly woman in question, who boarded the train at Benton, was prancing up and down the aisle and when the car gave a lurch, her dress caught in a seat. There was a ripping sound and a shriek from the woman in manner attire.

Men passengers fled to the smoking car. The train which had arrived at the station, had to be held while her garment was pinned together.

EVERYBODY WORKING FOR RICHMOND DAY

Board of Aldermen Expected to Make Appropriation at Meeting To-Night.

PLANS BEING PERFECTED

Committees Going to Work With Rush To-Day—Features of Program.

When the Board of Aldermen meet to-night and concur in the action of the Common Council appropriating a sum suitable for the proper celebration of Richmond Day at the Jamestown Exposition the final touch will be given to the arrangements for an event that now bids fair to prove one of the most notable in the recent history of the city.

Should the Aldermen by any chance fail to co-operate with the remainder of Richmond in this patriotic effort the plans will not be allowed to suffer. At least three members are known to oppose the appropriation, and if they succeed in preventing it, which is quite possible unless the attendance be full, the fact will occasion a little more work and a little more work on the part of those who have been working hard for the benefit of the city, but will be permitted in no manner to endanger the success of the day.

Many Good Features.
It would be difficult to say which of the items on the Richmond Day program is attracting the most attention. The musical features are among the most worthy of note. Two great orchestral bands, each of international reputation, will give concerts at the Richmonders absolutely without any charge whatever. This combination alone should be sufficient to draw to the exposition on Richmond Day a considerable part of the music-loving population. At 2:30 P. M. there will be a free concert at the Auditorium by the great Innes Band, which played here with the reunion chorus a few weeks ago. At 4:30 P. M. in the same hall there will be an organ recital by Professor Ernest Cosby, of Richmond, on the great pipe organ of the exposition, one of the most notable instruments in this country.

At 5:30 P. M. there will be a concert by the Mexican National Band, which is now visiting the exposition, and which has volunteered to help entertain the Richmond Day party. Where this concert will be held depends on the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-night, as out of the proposed appropriation is to come the fee for the use of the reviewing stand for the parade and the hall for this concert. Should the Aldermen continue niggardly, and the weather be good, the concert will be given from the porch of the Virginia Building.

Military Display.

Popular attention is, perhaps, centred more on the military display than it is on the musical events of the program, however. At 12:30 P. M. the exposition company plans a review of all troops on Lee Parade, both United States regulars, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

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POISONS BABY, THEN HERSELF

Woman Quarreled With Husband, but He Laughed at Suicide Talk.

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., July 14.—Eight miles below here this morning Mrs. Mack McKinney, a young wife, after some words of difference with her husband, swallowed a dozen strychnine tablets, after giving some to her two-year-old daughter. She then told her husband of it, who treated it as a joke. Soon, however, mother and child died in great agony.

She was twenty-two years old.

ELKS ARRIVING FOR GREAT FESTIVITIES

Thousands Already in Philadelphia, and Others on the Way.

THIRTY THOUSAND TO PARADE

Tooth as Emblem, and Fight Negro Orders.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 14.—Members of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks swarmed into this city to-night, and the streets are filled with visitors. Though the Grand Elks convention and annual reunion will not be under way until to-morrow, upwards of 20,000 Elks have enrolled their names at the official registration bureau since Saturday. During the day delegations from Mobile, St. Louis, Atlanta, Waco, Texas; Columbus, Ohio; Evansville, Ind.; Alton, Ill.; Florence, S. C.; Kenosha, Wis.; Santa Fe, N. M.; Lancaster, Ohio; Bennington, Vt.; Milwaukee, Omaha and New York arrived, and each train brings additional delegations.

As a preliminary to the convention, the Philadelphia Elks held a reception at their home to-day. Many of the visitors were also taken on sightseeing tours.

The convention will formally open to-morrow night, when the visitors will be welcomed by Mayor Reburn on behalf of the city and by representatives of the Philadelphia and State lodges. The first Grand Lodge business session will open on Tuesday at 11 o'clock. Other sessions will be held Thursday and Friday.

On Wednesday morning there will be a parade of massed bands, and the parade of lodges will take place on Thursday, at which time it is officially estimated that from 20,000 to 30,000 Elks will be in the procession.

Elks' Teeth No Longer Emblem.
The new constitution of the organization adopted at the last annual session of the Grand Lodge will go into effect on Tuesday, and under it some of the important matters that will be taken up. The destruction of the elks to secure the teeth, the fasting of cheap imitation elks' teeth upon members of the fraternity at excessive prices, are among the causes that led to the agitation.

Don't Want Negro Elks.
The election of delegates will also take place for the first time under a new system. Lodges of the even numbers will in the future elect delegates on the even years, and lodges of odd numbers will elect in the odd years, so that delegates will be elected for two years, whereas in the past they have been elected each year.

Another matter that will be brought up for discussion is that relating to the colored Elks. The Elks object to the colored organizations styling themselves "Elks," and will take steps to protect the name in court if necessary. Under the new constitution the Elks will have a court before which they can settle their difficulties. Should there be no hitch, five justices will be elected to the court, which will be known as the "Grand Forum."

PITTSBURG ELKS IN FINE ATTIRE

Millionaires to Parade in Tuxedos, Silk Hats and Purple.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
PITTSBURG, PA., July 14.—There will be no excuse for mistaking the Pittsburgh millionaires in the grand parade to be held during the

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RICHMOND PLANT FREE FROM SPOILS

Civic Federation Investigates Municipal Ownership of Gas.

BEMIS SHOWS WHAT HE FOUND

Experts Express Opinions for and Against Public Control. The Inquiry Covered Wide Range—Good and Worthless Work in Places.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 14.—The experts acting for the National Civic Federation Municipal Ownership Commission, have completed their reports, and a critical review of the results of their examinations in the United States was made public to-day by the commission. This review is by a committee of four appointed by the commission. Two of the writers are Walton Clark, vice-president of the United Gas Improvement Company, of Philadelphia, and Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison Electric and Illuminating Company, of Boston, criticize severely the municipal ownership of gas. As to other writers, Professor Frank Parsons, of Boston, president of the National Public Ownership League, and Edward W. Bemis, superintendent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Water Works, find much to commend in municipal ownership. The report is a long one, and through the length of the report, separate reviews of British municipalization will be made public later.

Messrs. Clark and Edgar concur in the statement that the inquiry of the commission, both from the standpoint of British and American experience, more especially the latter, has shown that "where municipal ownership has been removed from the realm of philosophical discussion and put to the test of actual experience, it has failed gloriously." The belief is expressed by these gentlemen that the "few enthusiasts" who still advocate municipal ownership "will soon be convinced by the logic of events, and turning their energies to other things will through them realize their ambitions of usefulness to their fellows."

Professor Parsons and Mr. Bemis, on the other hand, take a most hopeful view as to municipalization, declaring that the failures of municipal ownership are instances compared to the failures of private ownership, either in number or importance. "It is not public ownership, but private ownership," Professor Parsons says, "that is responsible for our periodic crises and the ruin of our industries." As to the failures of American cities to manage business affairs, many of them, he says, have clearly proved their fitness, and the rest can be made fit. "It is not impossible," he adds, "that the elimination of the public service corporations through public ownership is one of the things that would do more to help along the process of making our cities fit." Mr. Bemis believes that the greatest reason for the strength of the municipal ownership movement lies in the relations of the public service corporations with the State and local governments, which relations he declares are destructive of political purity, democracy and free institutions. In this same connection Mr. Edgar and Mr. Clark take issue. They believe that the building up of political machines with city employees as a basis exists now to a degree in American municipalities and that the disastrous effects would be much greater if the many gas, electrical and street railway employees were added to the public service number of city officeholders. Professor Parsons expresses the conviction that municipal ownership would develop a higher class of municipal administrators. He denies that public ownership would destroy individual initiative, and says that "a Glorious public service number of city employees as a basis exists now to a degree in American municipalities and that the disastrous effects would be much greater if the many gas, electrical and street railway employees were added to the public service number of city officeholders."

Following American Plants Examined
Gas, Public—Wheeling, W. Va.; Richmond, Va.; Holyoke, Mass.; Westfield, Mass.

Private—Atlanta Gas Light Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Chicago Gas Company, Norfolk, Va.; United Gas Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fitchburg Gas and Electric Company, Fitchburg, Mass.; Beverly Gas and Electric Company, Beverly, Mass.

Water, Public—Cleveland, Ohio, Chicago, Ill.; Syracuse, N. Y.

Private—New Haven, Conn.; Indianapolis Water Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

Electric Lighting and Power, Public—Chicago, Ill.; Allegheny, Pa.; South Norwalk, Conn.; Detroit, Mich.; Danvers, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Westfield, Mass.; Marlborough, Mass.; Peabody, Mass.; Taunton, Mass.; Chicopee, Mass.; North Attleboro, Mass.

The Review by Mr. Edgar and Mr. Clark.

Mr. Edgar and Mr. Clark agree in setting forth numerous objections to municipalization, a very important one being that in several British cities which have tried public ownership, it has been found that the organization of municipal workmen constitutes a serious threat against the municipality itself, and as a result the disfranchisement of city employees is being seriously considered in England. Were municipal employees in this country to organize, under extended city control of public utilities, the writers declare the remaining voters would find themselves beneath "a tyranny of democracy which is no less galling to the individual oppressed and no less detrimental to the welfare of the State than the tyranny of a despot." The remedy proposed in England, disfranchisement, is declared to be "unthinkable" in the United States. Under public ownership of public utilities, it is declared that in control of the government are submitted to continuous temptations, first through the opportunity to build up a political machine, with the city employee as a basis, and second, through the opportunity to unduly favor con-